RYASHCHENKO, L.P.

Domesticating and pasturing sika in unfenced pastures. Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.11:131-133 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Opornyy punkt Vsesoyuznoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii pushnogo zverovodstva i pantovogo olenevodstva.

(Deer)

RYASHCHENKO, Z.M.

Effect of Azotobacter on spring wheat yields in irrigated fields of the trans-Volga area. Uch. zap. Sar. un. 64:131-133 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Volga Valley—Wheat) (Azotobacter)

EGOSHIN, YE. T. RYASHEHENKO, LP.P

Reindeer

Effect of pasture rotation on productivity of spotted reindeer bucks. Kar. i zver,. 5, No.1 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Hune, 1952 UNCL

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; FROLOV, A.V., inzh.

Magnetic flux distribution in an electromagnetic hammer.
Elektrotekhnika 35 no.4:54-56 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MINKEVICH, L.M., inzh.; RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOSHENKO, Ye.M.,
inzh.; FROLOV, A.V., inzh.

Study of electromagnetic hammers using an analog computer.
Elektrotekhnika 35 no.12:38-40 D '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determination of optimum number of electromagnets for solenoid-type hammers. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.4:69-71 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; FROLOV, A.F., inzh.; TIMOSHENKO, Ye.M., inzh.

Study of the permeance of the working gap of solenoid hammers with free running slugs. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.12:71-73 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Electromagnets)

RYASHENTSEV, N. P.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the working process of solenoid hammers with sparkless switches". Tomsk, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov, Chair of Mining Machinery and Mine Transport), 150 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 117)

ALABUZHEV, P.M., prof.; RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIMOV, O.D., dotsent

Creation of electric boring machines of percussive and rotary-percussive effect. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.1:101-108 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (for Alabuzhev).
2. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for Ryashentsev and Alimov). Rekomendovana kafedroy gornykh mashin.

(Boring machinery)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOSHENKO, Ye.M., inzh.

Variable inductor for the study of the operations of percussive-action machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.9:97-102 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova. Rekomend. kafedroy gornykh mashin i rudnichnogo transporta.
(Mining machinery) (Electric measurements)

ALABUZHEV, P.M., prof.; RYASHENTSEV, N.P.

Some results of the experimental investigation of MS-2 solenoid hammer operations. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.7:65-69 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut, Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Mine tools) (Solenoids)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Replacement of the copper wire of the coils of solenoid hammers by aluminum wire. Vest.elektroprom. 32 no.8:24-28 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Electric coils) (Electric wire)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALOV, A.T.; KAZANOV, V.D.;
TIMOSHENKO, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; FROLOV, A.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Introducing a riveter with an electromagnetic percussion unit for riveting hinged joints. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 18 no.10:18-19 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., inzh.

Dynamics of MS-3 solenoid hammers. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; gor. delo no.1:195-198 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy gornykh mashin i rudnichnogo transporta Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Mining engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Solenoids)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P., inzh.

Creation of electric boring machines. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; gor. delo. no.4:155-160 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy gornykh mashin i rudnichnogo transporta Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Boring machinery)

ALABUZHEV, P.M.; RYASHENTSEV, N.P.

The design of solenoid hammers. Izv. TPI 106:135-143 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)
(Boring machinery--Electric driving) (Solenoids)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P.

Synchronous sparkless switch. Izv. TPI 106:144-152 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Boring machinery--Electric driving) (Solenoids)
(Electric switchgear)

IVANOV, V.V., inzh.; RYASHENTSEV, N.P., inzh.

New electric hammers. Mekh.stroi. 18 no.7:31-32 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kemerovskiy sovnarkhoz.
(Hammers)

RYASHENTSEV, S.

"Luch-61." Sov.foto 22 no.5:33 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Photography, Flashlight--Equipment and supplies)

RYASHENTSEV, N.P

AUTHOR: Ryashentsev, N.P. 3-58-4-19/34

TITLE: This Was Done in a Vuz (Eto sdelano v vuze). Solenoid Hammers (Solenoidnyye molotki)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, # 4, pp 61-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute, the author and the student V.T. Lopatin, under the direction of Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences P.M. Alabuzhev, have designed new-type solenoid hammers. In the solenoid hammer MS-1, the movement of the head is carried out by electromagnetic power of 3 alternately switched coils, which are fed by a triphase grid through semiconducting rectifiers and a synchronous switch. The capacity of the hammer is 1,500 blows per minute. Solenoid hammer MS-2 differs in that it has 4 solenoid coils and a tapering head which increases efficiency and hitting power.

On the basis of tests of hammer MS-2, solenoid hammer MS-3, with water cooling, was designed. In this hammer, 3 coils are switched simultaneously when the hammer is moving forward and 2 coils when going backwards.

All three hammers and the switch have successfully passed laboratory tests.

Card 1/2

3-58-4-19/34

This Was Done in a Vuz. Solenoid Hammers.

On the basis of the designed solenoid hammer schemes and switch, it has become possible to develop a number of new solenoid drives intended for machines with percussive and rotary motion. It is now possible to design an electric drill of percussive-rotating effect to be used for drilling blast holes and wells, etc.

This invention will be illustrated at the World Exhibition in Brussels.

There are 2 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

RYASHIN, K.

There should be a single control of mechanization. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.4:18-19 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik upravleniya stroitel'stva Krasnoyarskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Construction industry)

RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Dehydrogenation catalysts

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 28/51

Authors : Shuykin, N. I., Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc., USSR.; Minachev, Kh. M.; and Ryashentseva, M. A.

Title : Active and stable Pd catalyst for dehydrogenation of six-membered cyclanes

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 107-109, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : The activity and stability of a newly produced catalyst (containing only 0.5% Pd) were tested on a benzene fraction dehydrogenated at 450-460°, 20 atm of hydrogen pressure and molar hydrogen - hydrocarbon ratio of 5 : 1. The throughput ratio was 1 liter/liter of the catalyst per hr. The results obtained are briefly described. The sulfur content of the benzene fraction showed no effect of the activity of the catalyst. Ten Russian and USSR references (1911-1954). Graph.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Org. Chem.

Submitted : October 4, 1954

RYASHENTSEVA, M. A.

FLID, R.M.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.

Preparation of butyraldehyde by combined contact dehydrogenation of n-butyl and isomerization of crotyl alcohols. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.10:1580-1584 O 56. (MIRA 10:10)
(Butyraldehyde) (Alcohols)

Ryashentseva, M. A.

2

Preparation of butyraldehyde by combined contact dehydrogenation of butyl and isomerization of crotyl alcohols. R. M. Flid and M. A. Ryeshentseva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, 1880-4(1956). Up to 30.1% (based on alc. feed) PrCHO was obtained by passage of the BuOH fraction (mixed C_4 alcs. from Lebedev butadiene process) at space velocity 1.2 at 280° over a catalyst of Cu promoted by unspecified addends, reduced at 300-20°; the catalyst is regenerated by air 4 hrs. at 60-320°. The catalyst requires special prepn. which is not described. G. M. K.

Chem

KM

LFH

RYASHENTSEVA, M. A.

10

4E4j
4E2c
4E3d

Metal oxide catalysts for gasoline reforming. I. Reforming the gasoline fraction of Il'sko-Khadyzhinskii crude oil over a platinum-silica catalyst. Kh. M. Minachev, N. I. Shuikin, M. A. Ryashentseva, and N. F. Kononov (N. D. Zelinskii Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1957, 1223-8; cf. *C.A.* 49, 7230e.—Max. yield of aromatic hydrocarbons by dehydrogenation of naphthenes was obtained from the gasoline fraction, b. 96–114°, over Pt-SiO_2 at 480°, 20 atm. pressure, by using 7.2 moles H/mole of hydrocarbon. The catalyst which contains 0.5% Pt promotes mainly dehydrogenation and causes only a slight amt. of isomerization. Gas formation amts. to ≤2%. G. M. K.

RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; KONONOV, N.F.

Studying metal-oxide catalysts in gasoline reforming. Report No.1: Reforming a gasoline fraction of a boiling point of 96-114° of Il'skiy-Khodyzhenskiy petroleum with a platinum-silicon catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.10:1223-1228 O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Petroleum--Refining)

Ryashentseva, M.A.

62-12-7/20

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh.M., Shuykin, N.I., Kononov, N.F., Garanin, I.L., Ryashentseva, M.A.

TITLE: The Investigation of Oxide-Metallic Catalyzers of Gasoline Reforming (Issledovaniye okisno-metallicheskikh katalizatorov reforminga benzinov). Information 2. The Reforming of Narrow Gasoline Fractions of the Ilsk Mineral Oil and of the Mineral Oil of the Second Baku by Means of Platinum Catalyzers (Soobshcheniye 2. Reformirovaniye uzkikh benzinovykh fraktsiy il'skikh neftey i neftey Vtorogo Baku na platinovykh katalizatorakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 1472-1477 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently, the problem of producting active and stable gasolines (with a view of obtaining aromatic hydrocarbons) has been attaining special importance. In previous works (4,5) it was shown that the catalyzer 0.5% Pt - Al_2O_3 has a favorable dehydrating and (with respect to isomers) efficacious activity. In the present paper the authors investigated the activity and stability of the catalyzer 0.5% Pt - Al_2O_3 under the conditions of the reformation of the fraction (boiling point 95-115°) of the mineral oil of Ilsk. It was proved that, specially selected conditions prevailing, the catalyzer

Card 1/2

The Investigation of Oxide-Metallic Catalyzers of Gasoline Reforming. Information 2. The Reforming of Narrow Gasoline Fractions of the Ilsk Mineral Oil and of the Mineral Oil of the Second Baku by Means of Platinum Catalyzers

62-12-7/20

retained its stability in the case of a sufficiently high activity (of up to 2000 hours). Furthermore, a comparative investigation was carried out concerning the properties of the two platinum catalyzers at the conditions of the reformation of the fraction (85-138°) of the mineral oil of the second Baku (Vtoroy Baku). In this connection it was found that the catalyzer 0.5% - Pt-Al_2O_3 is much more advantageous than the catalyzer 0.5% Pt-SiO_2. The advantage it offers consists in the greater yield of aromatic hydrocarbons as well as in a lower degree of gas formation. It was shown that the catalyzer 0.5% Pt-Al_2O_3 is very well suited for reforming gasoline fractions (for the purpose of obtaining aromatic hydrocarbons). Besides, its hydrocracking properties are rather insignificant. There are 2 tables, and 10 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry AN USSR imeni N.D.Zelinskiy (Institut organicheskoy khimii im.N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii Nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Gasolene-Oxide-Metallic-Catalyzers 2. Mineral oil-Gasolene fractions-Platinum catalyzers

9

RYASHENTSEVA, M. A., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "~~A~~ Study of the Properties of ~~the~~ Metallic Oxide Catalysts under Conditions of the Reforming of Benzene Fractions." Mos, 1958. 18 pp. (Acad. Sci. USSR, Inst~~itute~~ of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy). 150 copies. (KL, 34-58, 99)

8

RYASHENTSEVA, M.A

62-58-4-7/32

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M., Shuykin, N. I., Ryashentseva, M. A., Kononov, N. F., Kurdyumova, I. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of Metal-oxide Catalysts for Gasoline Reforming (Issledovaniye svoystv okisno-metallicheskikh katalizatorov reforminga benzinov). Communication 3: Conversions of the Gasoline Fraction at the Boiling Point 89,5-126° of the Second Baku Petroleum on Palladium Catalyst (Soobshcheniye 3. Prevrashchenija fraktsii s t. kip. 89,5 -126° benzina neftey vtorogo Baku na palladiyevom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdelenije Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 423 - 436 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The previous papers (References 1,2) contained the data found in the investigation of the gasoline fractions of some petroleum types. The influence of the chemical properties of the carrier on the activity of the catalyst was already described in earlier works. This paper gives the experimental material of the authors. In the presence of 2 different samples

Card 1/3

62-58-4-7/32

Investigation of the Properties of Metal-oxide Catalysts for Gasoline Reforming. Communication 3: Conversions of the Gasoline Fraction at the Boiling Point 89,5 - 126° of the Second Baku Petroleum on Palladium Catalyst

of a palladium catalyst 0,5% Pd - Al_2C_3 which are different by their working methods the reforming of the fraction (boiling point 85,5 - 126°) was carried out at 47o - 48o° C at 2o atmospheres excess pressure. The experiment showed that both samples of the catalyst carry out the dehydrogenation of 6-membered cyclanes as well as the conversion of 5- membered cyclanes into 6- membered ones (with their subsequent dehydrogenation). In the presence of the second experimental catalyst numerous 5-membered cyclanes and paraffines joined the process of formation of aromatic hydrocarbons. This process is still more intensive in the presence of catalyst n.2 than in that of n.1. Moreover the catalizate n.2 distinguishes itself by the richer content of ramified paraffines.

Card 2/3

62-58-4-7/32

Investigation of the Properties of Metal-oxide Catalysts for Gasoline Reforming. Communication 3: Conversions of the Gasoline Fraction at the Boiling Point 89,5 - 126° of the Second Baku Petroleum on Palladium Catalyst

Furthermore the composition of the initial fraction and of two catalysts were determined by means of a combined method. There are 1 figure, 7 tables, and 20 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Petroleum-Gasoline fractions—Analysis 2. Metal oxide catalysts--Properties

Card 3/3

SHUYKIN, N.I.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.

Producing aromatic hydrocarbons by dehydrogenation of narrow benzin fractions obtained in straight-run distillation. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 14:769-776 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons) (Dehydrogenation)

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; KONONOV, N.F.; KURDYUMOVA, I.N.

Properties of metal-oxide catalysts of gasoline reforming. Report No.3: Conversion of 89.5-126° C gasoline fraction from petroleums of the Second Baku on palladium catalysts. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.4:428-437 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Palladium) ("Second Baku"--Petroleum) (Gasoline)

SOV/62-58-6-11/37

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M., Shuykin, N. I.,
Ryashentseva, M. A., Kononov, N. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of Metal-Oxide Catalysts of Gasoline Re-Forming (Issledovaniye svoystv okisno-metallicheskikh katalizatorov reforminga benzinov) Communication 4. Re-Forming the Fraction With Boiling Point 89,5-126° of the Benzine of the Mineral Oils of the Volga-Ural Group on a Palladium Catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide (Soobshcheniye 4. Reformirovaniye fraktsii s t. kip. 89,5-126° benzina neftey volzhsko-ural'skoy gruppy na palladiyevom katalizatore, obrabotannom serovodorodom)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 719-725 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem to be solved by this paper was the investigation of the activity and stability of a sulfurous palladium catalyst under the conditions of the re-formation of the fraction (boiling point 89,5 - 126°) of benzine obtained from the mineral oils of the Volga-Ural group. Under given conditions the catalyst carries out the dehydrogenation of

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Properties of Metal-Oxide SOV/62-58-6-11/37
Catalysts of Gasoline Re-Forming. Communication 4.
Re-Forming the Fraction With Boiling Point 89,5 - 126° of the Benzine of the Mineral Oils of the Volga-Ural Group on a Palladium Catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide

6-membered cyclanes and, besides, also the dehydroisomerization of 5-membered cyclanes, the skeleton isomerization of alkanes, and the de-sulfurization of benzine. A catalyst consisting of 0,5% Pd on Al_2O_3, which had previously been treated with hydrogen sulfide, showed more resistivity against the effect of organic sulfurous compounds than palladium catalysts that had not yet been subjected to the action of hydrogen sulfide. The individual composition of the initial fraction was investigated. There are 1 figure, 6 tables, and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1956

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Properties of Metal-Oxide Catalysts of Gasoline Re-Forming. Communication 4. Re-Forming the Fraction With Boiling Point 89,5-126° of the Benzine of the Mineral Oils of the Volga-Ural Group on a Palladium Catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide

SOV/62-58-6-11/37

1. Metal oxides--Catalytic properties 2. Palladium catalysts--Performance 3. Hydrogen sulfide--Chemical effects 4. Benzenes--Synthesis 5. Mineral oils --Fractionation

Card 3/3

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; RUDENKO, B.A.

Conversions of n.hexane, methylcyclopentane, and cyclohexane on a rhenium-alumina catalyst under condition of high hydrogen pressure. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1471-1480 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Catalysts, Rhenium) (Paraffins)

5 (2,3,4)

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M., Ryashentseva, M. A., Rubinshteyn, A. M. SOV/62-59-5-9/40

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of Metal Oxide Catalysts for Benzine Reforming (Issledovaniye svoystv okisno-metallicheskikh katalizatorov reforminga benzinov). Communication 5. Some Peculiarities of the Catalytic and Physical Properties of Palladium Catalysts (Soobshcheniye 5. Nekotoryye osobennosti kataliticheskikh i fizicheskikh svoystv palladiyevykh katalizatorov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 5, pp 819-825 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Platinum catalysts were used in the processing of various types of petroleum; later on, palladium catalysts were used because they are cheaper and more active; however, they were not too stable. In a previous paper (Refs 1,2) the authors had discussed catalysts which contained organic sulphur compounds or had been treated with hydrogen sulfide and which showed various degrees of stability and activity. The literature contains sufficient experimental data on sulphurous metal catalysts (Refs 3,4,5,6) but there is no explanation of the mechanism of the protective property of hydrogen sulfide for metal catalysts of

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Properties of Metal Oxide Catalysts for Benzine Reforming. Communication 5. Some Peculiarities of the Catalytic and Physical Properties of Palladium Catalysts

SOV/62-59-5-9/40

group 8 of the periodical system. In this work the authors attempt to explain the circumstances mentioned in connection with the catalysts for benzine reforming investigated in the works (Refs 1,2). In connection with it investigations are carried out of the X-ray structure, the specific surface, the sulphur and coke content on the catalysts used up, and the kinetics of the dehydrogenation of cyclohexane on new as well as used up catalysts of the three catalysts: 0.5% Pd-Al_2O_3 (Nr 1), 0.5% Pd-Al_2O_3 treated with HF (Nr 2), and 0.5% Pd-Al_2O_3 treated with HF and H_2S (Nr 3). All data obtained experimentally are summarized in tables 1-5 and the figure. The investigations showed: the specific surfaces of the catalysts (Nr 1) and (Nr 2) are equal, the specific surface of (Nr 3) amounts to 2/3 the size of either (Nr 1) or (Nr 2). (Nr 2) only showed considerable sintering. The phase analysis showed that the catalysts contained crystalline γ-Al_2O_3 and Pd only and that with (Nr 3) a sulphur com-

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Properties of Metal Oxide SOV/62-59-5-9/40
Catalysts for Benzine Reforming. Communication 5.
Some Peculiarities of the Catalytic and Physical Properties of Palladium Catalysts

pound of palladium appears on the surface only. With dehydrogenation of cyclohexane at normal temperatures the size arrangement of the specific activity decreases from (Nr 1) to (Nr 3). The temperature coefficient of the reaction rate on the catalyst (Nr 3), however, is considerably greater than that of (Nr 2) and (Nr 3). Since benzine reforming proceeds at temperatures of 300 - 480°, the catalyst (Nr 3) proved the most active in benzine reforming. The increase of activity and stability (73 hours as compared to 46 and 27 hours until using up) is caused by the presence of PdS at the surface of the catalyst (Nr 3). There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1957

Card 3/3

S/062/60/000/010/011/018
B015/B064

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M., Ryashentseva, M. A., and Shuykin, N. I.

TITLE: Catalytic Transformations of Cyclohexane, Methyl Cyclopentane, and n-Hexane on a Palladium Alumina Catalyst at Increased Temperature and Increased Hydrogen Pressure

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 10, pp. 1844 - 1847

TEXT: In previous papers (Refs. 1-4), the authors investigated the catalytic properties of 0.5% palladium alumina catalysts in the re-forming of small gasoline fractions of petroleum from the Il'skiy, Khadyzhenskiy, Ural, and Volga deposits. To confirm the results obtained, the authors studied the transformation of cyclohexane, methyl cyclopentane, and n-hexane on 0.5% palladium-containing alumina catalysts under the optimum conditions of re-forming gasoline fractions (480°C, 20 atm, H_2:HC = 5, v = 1.0 hours^{-1}). The experiments were carried out in a continuous-flow apparatus. The catalyzate obtained from cyclohexane

Card 1/3

Catalytic Transformations of Cyclohexane, Methyl Cyclopentane, and n-Hexane on a Palladium Alumina Catalyst at Increased Temperature and Increased Hydrogen Pressure

S/062/60/000/010/011/018
B015/B064

contained 50% benzene, while C_6 paraffin hydrocarbons with approximately 8% and five-membered cyclanes with approximately 43% were detected in the naphthene paraffin component (Table 1, composition), i.e., a dehydrogenation to benzene, an isomerization with a contraction of the cycle, and a slight hydrogenolysis under the formation of alkanes took place. Approximately 9.5% aromatic hydrocarbons and, besides unchanged n-hexane, approximately 5% paraffin hydrocarbons with iso-structure were obtained from the transformation of n-hexane. Besides unchanged methyl cyclopentane, methyl cyclopentane (Table 2) yielded approximately 11% 2,3-dimethyl butane, 3-methyl pentane, n-hexane, n-pentane (approximately 3.8%), and approximately 1.2% cyclohexane of the paraffin components, and 33% benzene as the aromatic component of the catalyzate. Thus, methyl cyclopentane undergoes an isomerization to cyclohexane and subsequent dehydrogenation to benzene, as well as hydrogenolysis and hydrocracking under the formation of n-pentane. A Scheme is given on the basis of the results obtained, and it is stated that the present

Card 2/3

Catalytic Transformations of Cyclohexane,
Methyl Cyclopentane, and n-Hexane on a
Palladium Alumina Catalyst at Increased
Temperature and Increased Hydrogen Pressure

S/062/60/000/010/011/018
B015/B064

experiments confirm the formation mechanism of aromatic hydrocarbons in re-forming the above gasoline fractions. There are 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1959

Card 3/3

RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; AFANAS'YEVA, Yu.A.

Photometric method for determining rhenium in catalysts. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 1:108-109 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. N.D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Rhenium—Analysis)

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

Reforming of the gasoline fraction of the Volga - Ural petroleums on a rhenium-silica catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1307-1310 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (Gasoline) (Catalysts)

S/062/61/000/001/009/016
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M. and Ryashentseva, M. A.

TITLE: Conversion of n-hexane, methyl cyclopentane, and cyclohexane on a rhenium alumina catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1961, 103-107

TEXT: In Ref. 6 the authors reported on the catalytic properties of rhenium alumina catalysts. In the present investigation, a rhenium alumina catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide was used. Its ability to convert cyclohexane, methyl cyclopentane, and n-hexane (the same substances as used in Ref. 6) into aromatic hydrocarbons has been studied. The purpose was to obtain a high yield of benzene. The catalyst was manufactured by dissolution of metallic rhenium in 12% HNO_3 and impregnation of Al_2O_3 with the rhenium acid obtained. The catalyst contained 20% rhenium. The treatment with H_2S was performed as described in Ref. 7. The tests with the hydrocarbons were made at 500-510°C; p_{H_2} = 5 atm;

Card 1/4

Conversion of n-hexane...

S/062/61/000/001/009/016
B101/B220

volume rate of the hydrocarbons 1.0 hr^{-1}; H_2 : hydrocarbon ratio = 5:1.

The reaction products were chromatographically analyzed by using a method developed by the authors in the laboratory (Ref. 9). Three diagrams show the results obtained by conversion of the hydrocarbons. Compared with a rhenium alumina catalyst not treated with H_2S, the catalyst treated with H_2S proved to be more effective for dehydrogenation of cyclohexane, dehydrogenation and isomerization of methyl cyclopentane, and dehydrogenation and cyclization of n-hexane to benzene. M. S. Platonov is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1959

Card 2/4

Legend to Diagrams:

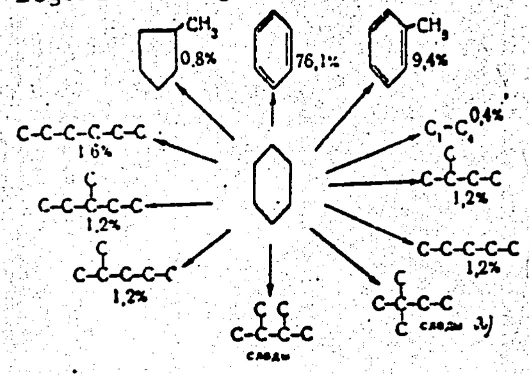

Diagram 1. Conversion of cyclohexane. a) traces

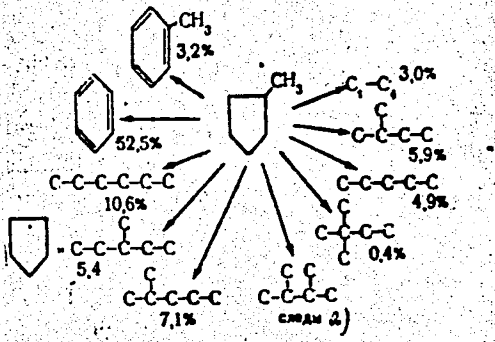

Схема 2. Превращения метилциклопентана

Diagram 2. Conversion of methyl cyclopentane. a) traces.

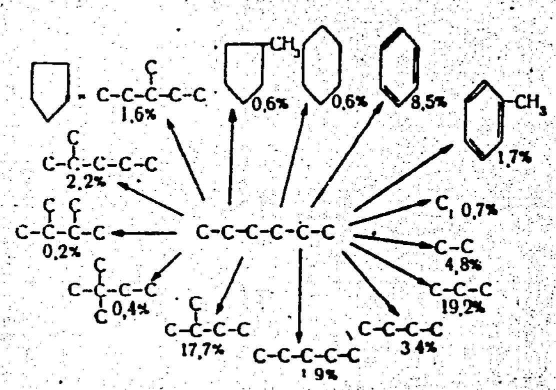

Diagram 3. Conversion of n-hexane.

S/062/61/000/001/010/016
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M. and Ryashentseva, M. A.

TITLE: Reforming of gasoline on a rhenium-alumina catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide for the purpose of improving the octane number

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1961, 107-109

TEXT: In Ref 2, the authors had found that aromatic hydrocarbons resulted from cyclohexane, methyl cyclopentane, and n-hexane on a rhenium-alumina catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide. This was the reason for the present study in which the catalyst was used for the reforming of the gasoline with the object of increasing its octane number. The production of the catalyst containing 20% rhenium and its treatment with H_2S were described in Ref. 2. Reforming was performed in a continuous system at 500-510°C, p_{H_2} = 5 atm; volume rate of the gasoline 1.0 hr^{-1}; molar ratio

Card 1/4

√

Reforming of gasoline on a ...

S/062/61/000/001/010/016
B101/B220

H_2:gasoline = 5:1. The initial product was gasoline of Lyuberetskiy zavod (Lyubertsy Plant). The characteristics of initial gasoline and catalyzates are summarized in a table. The octane number was determined at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry). The data obtained prove the usability of a rhenium-alumina catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide for improving the octane number of low-quality gasoline. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1959

Card 2/4

Reforming of gasoline on a ... S/062/61/000/001/010/016
B101/B220

Характеристика исходного бензина и катализатов, полученных при его реформировании

(500—510°; p = 5 *атм*, v = 1 час$^{-1}$ и H_2:HC = 5)

1 Свойства	Исходный бензин 2	Катализат №1 (после 17 час. работы катализатора) 3	Катализат №2 (после 108 час. работы катализатора) 4
5 Показатель преломления n_D^{20}	1,4145	1,4390	1,4205
6 Удельный вес d_4^{20}	0,7307	0,7453	0,7331
7 Содержание ароматических углеводородов, об. %	10,0	47,0	32,0
8 Содержание сернистых соединений, вес. %	0,056	9 Нет	0,019
10 Разгонка по Энглеру, °С	38,5—196	39,5—212	44—20
11 Начало кипения	38,5	39,5	44,0
10%	70,0	66,5	75,5
50%	128,5	124,5	125,0
90%	183,0	184,5	178,0
12 Конец кипения	196,0	212,0	204,0
13 Октановое число 14 по моторному методу 15 без ТЭС	47,2	79,0	—
16 с ТЭС	62,5	84,6	—
17 по исследовательскому методу 18 без ТЭС	47,8	87,2	71,0
16 с ТЭС	—	—	80,0

Card 3/4

Reforming of gasoline on a ...

S/062/61/000/001/010/016
B101/B220

Legend to the table: Characteristics of initial gasoline and catalyzates obtained by reforming (500-510°C, p = 5 atm, v = 1 hr^{-1} H_2:HC = 5). 1) property; 2) initial gasoline; 3) catalyzate no. 1 (after 17 hours of catalyst action; 4) catalyzate no. 2 (after 108 hours of catalyst action); 5) refractive index; 6) specific gravity; 7) content of aromatic hydrocarbons, % by volume; 8) content of sulfur compounds, % by weight; 9) none; 10 Engler distillation, °C; 11) initial boiling point; 12) final boiling point; 13) octance number; 14) according to road tests; 15) without tetraethyl lead; 16) with TEB; 17) according to laboratory tests.

Card 4/4

SHUYKIN, N.I.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; AFANAS'YEVA, Yu.A.

Transformations of cyclohexand on a palladium humbrin catalyst under hydrogen pressure. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7: 1315-1319 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexane) (Catalysts)

27494
S/062/61/000/009/010/014
B117/B101

5.1190 2209, 1297, 1273

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M., Ryashentseva, M. A., and Afanas'yeva, Yu. A.

TITLE: Catalytic properties of rhenium sulfide/alumina catalysts in dehydrogenation of cyclohexane under pressure

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 9, 1961, 1673-1676

TEXT: The present work continues the study of catalytic properties of rhenium sulfide/alumina catalysts. The rhenium content was 1, 5, 10, and 15% as against 20% used in previous experiments (Ref. 1: Kh. M. Minachev, M. A. Ryashentseva, Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. n. 1961, 103). The catalytic properties of the four catalysts containing different amounts of rhenium were tested in dehydrogenation of cyclohexane at 500°C. The tests were carried out in a continuous plant at a hydrogen pressure of 5 atm and a more carefully controlled rate of hydrocarbon introduction than had been the case previously (Ref. 4: N. I. Shuykin, Ye. D. Tulupova, Z. P. Polyakova, Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. n. 1958, 1476). Cyclohexane was introduced in a ratio of $H_2 : C_6H_{12} = 5 : 1$ at a volume velocity of 1.0 hr^{-1}.

Card 1/4

27494
S/062/61/000/009/010/014
B117/B101

Catalytic properties of ...

The reaction time was 5 to 6 hr. The catalyzate was analyzed by gas-liquid chromatography. In comparison to the device used in Ref. 2 (Kh. M. Minachev, M. A. Ryashentseva, B. A. Rudenko, Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n. 1960, 185) and Ref. 5 (D. A. Kondrat'yev, M. A. Markov, Kh. M. Minachev, Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 25, 11, 1301, (1959)) the gas-liquid chromatograph used in the present study contained the following alterations: thermal conductivity detector, diatomite as sorbent, tri-cresyl phosphate and dioctyl phthalate as stationary phase, nitrogen as carrier gas in the combustion of hydrocarbons to hydrogen. This device enabled the separation of gaseous C_1 to C_5 hydrocarbons. The analytical accuracy attained with this modified device was ±1.2%. The gaseous products of catalysis composed of C_1 to C_4 compounds were separated on Al_2O_3 at various temperatures. H_2 and CH_4 were separated on БАУ (BAU) carbon at room temperature. The various parts of the device have been described previously (Ref. 7: T. K. Lavrovskaya, I. V. Matveyeva, Peredovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy i proizvodstvennyy opyt, no. 7, p. 17, tema 35, N-n-60-64/7, 1960). The rhenium content of the catalysts was determined by a newly developed photometric method. In this, the metal

Card 2/4

27494

Catalytic properties of ...

S/062/61/000/009/010/014
B117/B101

is extracted from the catalyst by a mixture of HNO_3 and H_2O_2, and not, as is the case in a similar method described in detail in Ref. 8 (M. A. Ryashentseva, Yu. A. Afanas'yeva, Zh. analit. khimii, 15, 777 (1960)) by HNO_3 alone. The properties of the products obtained from cyclohexane on the rhenium sulfide/alumina catalysts under investigation are listed in Table 2. From this it may be seen that these catalysts possess isomerizing as well as dehydrogenating properties. These properties are greatly affected by the rhenium concentration. At higher rhenium contents, both dehydrogenation of cyclohexane to benzene and its isomerization to methyl cyclopentane proceed to a higher extent. In 1% rhenium catalyst these properties are only weakly developed. It was found that rhenium sulfide/alumina catalysts are much more active in cyclohexane dehydrogenation than rhenium/alumina catalysts containing the same rhenium quantities under the same conditions of catalysis. Tests of the latter catalysts showed (Ref. 2: see above) that they only cause cyclohexane cracking. There are 2 tables and 8 references: 7 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: G. E. Green, Nature, 180, N 4580, 295 (1957).

Card 3/4

27494

Catalytic properties of ...

S/062/61/000/009/010/014
B117/B101

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy)

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1961

Table 2. Properties of the catalysis products of cyclohexane obtained on rhenium sulfide/alumina catalysts.

Legend: (1) properties of the catalysis products; (2) rhenium content of the catalysts, %; (3) refractive index n_D^{20}; (4) density d_4^{20}; (5) composition, % by wt.; (6) ethane; (7) propane; (8) isobutane; (9) n-butane; (10) isopentane; (11) n-pentane; (12) 2,2-dimethyl butane; (13) 2-methyl pentane;

① Свойства катализатов	② Содержание рения в катализаторе, вес. %			
	1	5	10	15
③ Показатель преломления n_D^{20}	1,4300	1,4345	1,4370	1,4400
④ Удельный вес d_4^{20}	0,7806	0,7834	0,7845	0,7875
⑤ Состав, вес. %:				
⑥ этан	—	Следы	Следы	0,2
⑦ пропан	—	»	0,2	0,6
⑧ изобутан	—	0,3	0,2	0,6
⑨ н.Бутан	—	—	—	—
⑩ изопентан	—	~0,1	0,5	1,4
⑪ н.пентан	—	~0,1	0,3	0,6
⑫ 2,2-диметилбутан	—	Следы	Следы	0,2
⑬ 2-метилпентан	—	2,0	3,3	5,8

Card 4/4

L 27278-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6016885 SOURCE CODE: UR/0204/65/005/004/0498/0500

AUTHOR: Minachev, Kh. M.; Ryashentseva, M. A.; Garanin, V. I.; Afanas'yeva, Yu. A. 39

B

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelenskiy, AN SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reforming the 71-102 fraction of Kara-Dag gasoline in the presence of a fixed and a luidized bed catalyst

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 498-500

TOPIC TAGS: gasoline, catalyst reforming, catalysis, aromatic hydrocarbon, hydrogen sulfide, rhenium, aluminum, palladium/B-70 gasoline

ABSTRACT: Rhenium-aluminum-palladium catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide possesses a high activity under reforming conditions for the Baku gasoline B-70 as well as in the conversion of hydrocarbons with C6 composition. The present study is devoted to the investigation of the activity and stability of this catalyst in fixed and fluidized beds in the reforming of the 71-102° fraction of the Kara-Dag gasoline. As a result of reforming it is possible to increase the contents of the aromatic hydrocarbons almost fivefold. Then the stability of the catalyst in the fluidized bed is four times higher than in the fixed bed. This is apparently due to the considerably greater macrosurface of the catalyst in the case of the fluidized bed in comparison with the fixed bed catalyst and isothermal conditions of the process. Catalyst activity analyses were conducted by V. I. Bogomolov. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Mar64 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 cC UDC: 66.092.81: 66.097.32: 665.521.2

Z

L 42091-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6029026 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0026/0026

INVENTOR: Ryashentseva, M. A.; Minachev, Kh. M.; Geydysh, L. S.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S.; Angert, L. G.

42
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for stabilizers 15 of raw and vulcanized rubber. 15 Class 12, No. 183763 [announced by Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, AN SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR); Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 26

TOPIC TAGS: stabilizer, ~~raw~~ natural rubber, ~~vulcanized~~ synthetic rubber, ~~hydroquinone, paraphenylene-diamine, ketone alkylation~~, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for preparing stabilizers of raw and vulcanized rubber. The method involves alkylation of the hydroquinone—p-phenylenediamine molecular compound at 150—180C and 110—160 atm. Such ketones as acetone or 2-butanone are used as alkylation agents. Alkylation is conducted in the presence of palladium sulfide and glacial acetic acid. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ATD PRESS: 5062

Card 1/1 af UDC: 547.553.1'53'023.07

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; AFANAS'YEVA, Yu.A.

Catalytic isomerization of n-hexane. Neftekhimiia 1 no.4: 482-483 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D. Zelinskogo.

SHUYKIN, N.I.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.; ALIYEV, V.S.; SIDORCHUK, I.I.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.

Reforming of the 60-140° gasoline fraction and of standard gasoline B-70 from Baku crudes on a platinum catalyst. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.2:461-464 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Gasoline)

RYASHENTSEVA, M. A. and MINACHEV, Kh. M.

Die Katalytische Isomerisation von alkanen Dipl. Chem. M.A. Ryashentseva, Cand. Sci. und Dipl.-Ing. Minachev, Kh. M.

Report presented at Petroleum Conference, Budapest, 10-13 Apr. 62

S/204/62/002/001/003/007
I032/I232

AUTHORS: Ryashentseva, M. A., Minacheva, Kh. M., Afanas'yeva, anb Yu., A.

TITLE: Catalytic properties of rhenium-alumina-palladium catalysts for transformations of hydrocarbons and their mixtures

PERIODICAL: Ncftckhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 37–40

TEXT: Experiments on aromatization over rhenium-alumina-palladium catalysts (1% Pd, 1% Re, 98% Al_2O_3) were carried out with several individual hydrocarbons (cyclohexane, methylcyclopentane and methylcyclohexane) and with a mixture of hydrocarbons (containing mainly *n*-hexane, *n*-heptane, methyl-cyclohexane and cyclohexane). Transformation of two benzine fractions over the same catalysts were also studied. The experiments were carried out at 480°C under 10 atm hydrogen pressure. Two types of catalyst were used, one activated in a current of hydrogen, the other one treated with hydrogen sulfide. The end products in experiments with hydrocarbons were analysed by the method of gas-liquid chromatography. It was found that the catalyst treated with hydrogen sulfide shows a higher activity than that activated in a current of hydrogen. The yield of benzene from cyclohexane and methyl-cyclopentane (over H_2S treated catalyst) was 87% and 61.2% respectively, while the yield of toluene from methyl-cyclohexane was 90%. From the experi-

Card 1/2

Catalytic properties of rhenium-alumina-palladium... S/204/62/002/001/003/007
I032/I232

ments with Baku benzine B-70 it is concluded that the addition of 1% rhenium to an alumina-palladium catalyst leads to a considerable stabilization of the catalyst. There is 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoi khimii AN SSSR im. N. D. Zelinskogo (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR, im. N. D. Zelinskiy)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1961

Card 2/2

S/204/62/002/001/004/007
I032/I232

AUTHORS: Ryashentseva, M. A., Minacheva, Kh. M., Afanas'yeva, Yu. A.

TITLE: Dehydrogenation of cyclohexane in the presence of alumina-palladium catalysts containing neodymium oxide

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 41–43

TEXT: The effect of neodymium oxide addition on the activity and stability of alumina-palladium catalyst was investigated. The activity of the catalyst was studied for the reaction of dehydrogenation of cyclohexane at 480°C at atmospheric and elevated pressure of hydrogen. Different methods of preparation of the catalyst are described and the stabilities of these varieties of the catalyst are discussed. Catalysts containing 4.5%, 10%, 15% and 20% Nd_2O_3 were investigated. The activity of the catalyst increases with Nd_2O_3 content until a maximum activity is reached at 10% Nd_2O_3 content. A catalyst containing 10% of Nd_2O_3 on Al_2O_3 causes practically no dehydrogenation of cyclohexane, while a 1% $Pd-Al_2O_3$ catalyst causes only a low degree of dehydrogenation. Neodymium oxide containing catalysts cause almost no isomerisation of cyclohexane into methyl-cyclopentane. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoi khimii AN SSSR im. N. D. Zelinskogo. (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR, im. N. D. Zelinskiy)

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1961

Card 1/1

RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; AFANAS'YEVA, Yu.A.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.

Conversions of hydrocarbons on rhenium-palladium-aluminosilicate catalysts under conditions of reforming. Neftekhimiia 3 no.1:55-59 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni Zelinskogo.
(Hydrocarbons) (Cracking process)
(Catalysts)

ISAGULYANTS, G.V.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; DERBENTSEV, Yu.I.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.;
BALANDIN, A.A.

Role of cyclohexene in the dehydrogenation and isomerization of cyclohexane under conditions of reforming. Neftekhimiia 4 no.2:229-235 Mr-Ap'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni Zelinskogo.

ISAGULYANTS, G.V.; RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; DERBENTSEV, Yu.I.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Mechanism of cyclane isomerization on bifunctional catalysts. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1555-1556 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

RYASHENTSEVA, M.A.; MINACHEV, Kh.M.; KALINOVSKIY, O.A.; GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.

Reduction of azomethines of the thiophene series on rhenium heptasulfide. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.6:1104-1108 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

RYASHIN, V.A.

Problems relative to the division of the Eastern Sayan Mountains into physicogeolgraphical regions. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.2: 165-166 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sayan Mountains—Physical geography)

BELOV, A.V.; RYASHIN, V.A.

Problems in phytogeography of the lower Angara Valley. Dokl. Inst. geog. Sib. i Dal'. Vost. no.6:54-59 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 26161-66 EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6006350 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Reznik, A. P.; Lobov, A. G.; Auerbakh, V. M.; Trofimov, A. P.; Ryashin, K. A.; Vasil'chenko, N. M.

20
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A means of mounting upper sections of crane masts with the boom. Class 35, No. 178071

14

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 84

TOPIC TAGS: crane, construction equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes the mounting of upper sections of crane masts with the boom. The upper sections are set by means of crane mechanisms which are on the lower section of the mast which is on a rotating platform. The leading end of the boom and the base of the supporting part of the mast are joined by a cable which, in turn, is fastened to the edge of the platform. Thus the elevation of the upper sections of the mast is secured by the boom through their turning relative to the place where the truss joins the platform (see Fig. 1).

UDC: 621.873.25.002.72 2

Card 1/2

L 26161-66

ACC NR: AP6006350

O

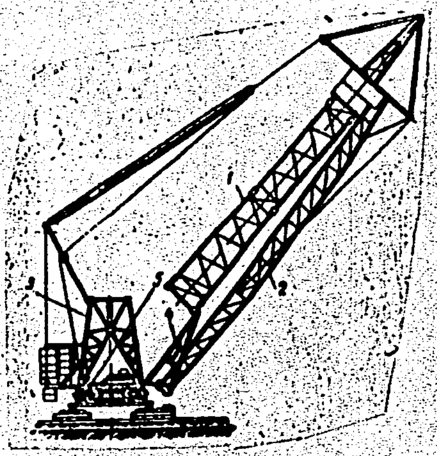

Fig. 1. 1 - upper sections of the mast; 2 - boom; 3 - lower section of the mast; 4 - truss; 5 - rotating crane platform.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Oct63

Card 2/2 cc

SKUMBIN, M.K.; SOLONININ,A.V.;SHNEYDER, T.M.; RYASHKO, B.V.; GAVRYUSHIN, N.M.;
KHARLANOVICH, I.V.

Complex technology for train and freight operations in a division.
Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.8:14-21 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Nachal'nik Permskogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Skumbin). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Permskogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Soloninin). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Permskogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Shneyder). 4. Nachal'nik otdela dvizheniya Permskogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Ryashko). 5. Zamestiteli nachal'nika otdela dvizheniya Permskogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Gavryushin, Kharlanovich).

RYASINA, V.Ye.

Fossil soils in the upper Ob' Valley. Trudy Kom. chetv.per. 22:183-189 '63.

RYASINA, V.Ye.

Genesis and stratigraphy of Quaternary formations in the steppe plateau of the upper Ob' Valley. Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no.27: 86-97 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Ob' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RYASINA, V.Ye.

Correlation of middle-Pleistocene sediments in the Ob' plateau based on the study of heavy minerals. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.4:114-116 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ob' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RYASINA, V.Ye.

Recent finds of Quaternary mammalian fauna in the upper Ob' VALLey. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.5:1153-1154 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Ob' Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

RYASINA, V. Ye.

Some features of the distribution of terrigenous minerals in various facies of the present-day alluvium of the Volga River. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 36 no.1:106-114 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Volga Valley--Mineralogy)
(Sediments (Geology))

L 23055-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP5028994 MJW/JD/HW SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/65/000/009/0011/0013

AUTHOR: Deordiyev, N. T.; Astashov, A. F.; Tishayev, S. I.; Ryaskov, S. A.

41

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Temperature regime of die assembly during molten metal forging

~~44,55~~ 16

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1965, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: molten metal forging, die, hot die forging, temperature characteristic, ferrous alloy

ABSTRACT: One of the reasons for the slow industrial introduction of the molten metal forging of ferrous alloys (die casting at crystallization temperatures) is the low strength of the die assembly due to the extremely difficult conditions of its operation. In this connection, the authors experimentally investigated the effect of the principal technological parameters of the process (unit pressure, die-heating temperature prior to the filling of die with molten metal) and the weight of the blank itself on the temperature regime of the die assembly during the die casting of steel blanks. The die assembly was made of 3Kh2V8 steel and heat-treated to a hardness of H_{RC} = 44-46. Soot from an oil flame was used as the lubricant. Molten metal was poured into the die at 1580-1600°C; the pressure was 0-70 kg/mm^2, the die was

16

Z

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.984.1

L 23055-66

ACC NR: AP5028994

preheated to 340-360°C prior to the casting of solid-metal cylinders and 250-300°C prior to the casting of cupped blanks. The temperature regime of the die assembly during molten metal forging was measured with the aid of chromel-alumel thermocouples and recorded on a MPO-2 oscillograph. The experimental findings thus obtained warrant the following conclusions: 1. The principal process parameters (pressure, heating temperature of die assembly prior to filling with molten metal) and the weight of the forged blank exert a very considerable effect on the temperature regime of operation of the die assembly. 2. During the pressure-die casting of steel blanks the surface layers of the die assembly, consisting of a material with a thermal conductivity of 0.07-0.08 cal/cm-sec-deg (of the 3Kh2V8 steel type) become heated to high temperatures (as high as 800-850°C for dies and 950-1050°C for punches during cupping). 3. The zone of propagation of high temperatures over the cross sectional area of the die assembly during one cycle does not exceed 4-5 mm. The temperature drop over the cross sectional area of the die assembly reaches 100-200 deg/mm and the drop in heating rate, 150-300 deg/sec. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

RYASKOV, V.L.

Checking the misalignementof roller bearings. Izm.tekh. no.6:23-25
N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Roller bearings)

AUTHOR: Ryaskov, V.L. SOV/115-58-6-10/43

TITLE: Inspection of Non-Parallelism and Non-Perpendicularity in Roller Bearings (Kontrol' neparallel'nosti i neperpendikulyarnosti u rolikovykh podshipnikov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The non-perpendicularity of roller faces is checked by the method shown in Figure 1. The roller (1) is fastened in a prism (2) and measured by the tip of the device (4). The non-perpendicularity is determined by the highest and lowest indications of the scale. Errors may arise if the axis of the roller does not coincide with that of the support (3); if the tip of the measuring device becomes worn, etc. The described method of measuring is not very efficient and cannot be automated. Another method is shown in Figure 2. If the face of the measuring shaft (1) touches the plane MM, tip (5) also must touch this plane. If the plane MM is turned into the position M'M', shaft (1) is raised by Δ, which expresses the absolute value of non-parallelism of

Card 1/2

SOV/115-58-6-10/43

Control of Non-Parallelism and Non-Perpendicularity in Roller Bearings

the planes MM and M'M' for the distance a. A more complete design of the apparatus is given in Figure 3.
There are 3 diagrams.

Card 2/2

BLAZHNOV, A.G., inzh.; VORONTSOV, A.V., inzh.; IZYUMOV, A.A., inzh.; LYSOV, I.V., inzh.; PRAGER, V.Kh., inzh.; RYASKOV, V.L., inzh.; DEROV, V.A., tekhnik; KOSTINA, V.P., red.; LUKASHEVICH, V.K., tekhn. red.

[Over-all automation at a bearing plant] Kompleksnaia avtomatizatsiia na podshipnikovom zavode. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 53 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Saratovskiy podshipnikovyy zavod (for all except Kostina, Lukashevich).
(Saratov--Bearing industry) (Automation)

MATVEYEV, V.V.; PUZYR'KOV, A.N.; RYASKOV, V.L.

Measuring the waviness of ring tracks of anitfriction bearings.
Izm.tekh. no.9:1-2 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bearings (Machinery)--Testing)

LYSOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; RYASKOV, Vladimir Leonidovich; KORKINA, V., red.; LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn. red.

[Manual for mechanics]Spravochnik slesaria. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 303 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Machine-shop practice)

06177
SOV/115-59-11-5/36

25 (1), 28 (1)

AUTHORS: Matveyev, V.V., Ryaskov, V.L.

TITLE: The Selection of a Base for Measuring the Surface Irregularities of Ball Bearing Races

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 18-20

ABSTRACT: The authors report on investigations of the surface irregularities of ball bearing races which were performed at the 1st GPZ. They explain briefly the development of devices for measuring the surface irregularities. The operational qualities of ball bearings depend to a considerable degree on the accuracy of the geometrical parameters of the ball bearing components. However, it was established experimentally at the 1st GPZ that the surface irregularities will decrease the life of all bearings, if geometrical parameters, surface finish, etc are identical. For these surface irregularities, there are no standards and no definite methods of checking. When developing an "ondograph" (volnograf) for checking the surface irregularities, it is very impor-

Card 1/2

06177
SOV/115-59-11-5/36

The Selection of a Base for Measuring the Surface Irregularities of Ball Bearing Races

tant to select the proper base. Measuring instruments of this type can be divided into two categories; a) instruments which are based on the surface to be controlled; and b) instruments based on a reference surface. G.S. Simkin and O.P. Fomina [Ref 1] recommended a device for measuring the surface irregularities of ball bearing races. The authors mention the ENIIPP-KP-14 "ondograph" which is based on the center surface. A.N. Puzyr'kov, V.V. Matveyev and V.L. Ryaskov developed another "ondograph" which is based on the surface of a mandrel. The authors say that this device has an advantage over the aforementioned "ondograph"-types. It is shown in Fig 3. There are 6 diagrams, 2 graphs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7000603 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0417/66/000/010/0065/0066

AUTHOR: Ryaskov, V. T.

TITLE: Effect of cutaneous applications of hydrogen peroxide on the reactivity of the cellular connective tissue components

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Farmakol, khimioterapevt sredst, toksikol, Abs. 10.54.453

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Omskiy med. in-t, no. 67, 1965, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: cell physiology, histology, hydrogen peroxide, tissue, rat, aseptic inflammation focus

ABSTRACT: Foci of aseptic inflammation (AI) in 27 rats were induced by sterile paraffine pills (PP) introduced into subcutaneous connective tissue. Eighteen rats received cutaneous applications of lanolin salve containing 15% H_2O_2 in the area of the introduced PP. The first application was done immediately after the introduction of PP while the subsequent 1 hour long exposures were applied at the 24 hour intervals. Rats were sacrificed at 6 and 12 hours and at 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 15 day intervals. Slides and total mounts with localized AI were prepared. For the histochemical demonstration of oxidase (I), Nadi reaction was performed, while

UDC: 615.7

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR7000603

peroxidase (II) was demonstrated by the Loele method. As compared to controls, tissues of rats which received H_2O_2 applications for the first 6 to 12 hours and for the first 12 days showed higher levels of I and particularly of II. The increased I and II activity was also noted at the later dated (3 to 10 days) whereas in controls the number of I and II positive cells declined significantly. With the repeatedly increased applications the activity of I and II in the blood cells of (AI) foci increased, and the cells containing I and II appeared in the areas which were negative for I and II in controls. V. Yerokhin. [Translation and abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 06/

BOGDANCHENKO, A.G.; RYASNAYA, A.I.

Bromine-helianthine method for determining manganese in steel.
Zav. lab. 30 no.6:672-673 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Elektrometallurgicheskiy zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" imeni
A.I. Kuz'mina.

RYASNOV, L.

84-11-19/36

AUTHOR: Lebedev, A., Ryasnov, L.

TITLE: A Plug-type Coupling (Shtepsel'nyy raz"yem)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 11, p.20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: About ten different types of couplings for connecting the aircraft power network to airport power mains are currently used in aircraft. The multiplicity of types complicates maintenance and requires many adapter sets in airports. At present, standardization of couplings is in process, the number of couplings being reduced to two types: the ShRAP-50 for d.c. and the ShRA-200 for a.c. A photograph shows the ShRAP-500 coupling.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOROBOV, P.I.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.B.; BORISOV, A.F.; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A.; SHEVYAKOV, L.D.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MELESHKIN, S.M.; MOSKAL'KOV, Ye.F.; POKROVSKIY, N.A.; KAPLUNOV, R.P.; BOGOLYUBOV, B.P.; ARUTYUNOV, N.B.; BOYKO, V.Ye.; BRINZA, N.M.; FEDOROV, V.F.; AGOSHKOV, M.I.; BARONENKOV, A.V.; VORONIN, L.N.; IPATOV, P.M.; NAZAROV, P.P.; SLUTSKAYA, O.M.; CHERNENKO, M.B.; RABINOVICH, V.I.; SHEVSKIY, V.N.; TROITSKIY, A.V.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A.; DZHAPARIDZE, Ye.A.; ZHURAVLEV, S.P.; KUZNETSOV, K.K.; MALEVICH, N.A.; MARIENKO, M.P.; MARTYNOV, G.P.; NATAPOV, P.F.; PERESEV, M.A.; ROSSMIT, A.F.; YASNOV, A.A.; SOSEDOV, O.O.; VINOGRADOV, V.S.; ZUBAREV, S.N.; SHAFARENKO, I.P.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Patrikeev; an obituary. Gor.zhur. no.6:76 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Patrikeev, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1890-1960)

ARUTYUNOV, Nikolay Bagratovich; RYASNOY, Aleksey Alekseyevich; GORELIK, I.G.[deceased], red.; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., tekhn. red.

[Ferrous metallurgy in Canada] Chernaia metallurgiia Kanady. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 170 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Canada—Steel—Metallurgy)

DOMAYEV, Foma Vasil'yevich; KALININ, G.N., inzh., retsenzent; RYASNOY, I.F., inzh., retsenzeng; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Repairing basic units of electric gantry cranes and fork lift trucks] Remont osnovnykh uzlov elektrokozlovykh kranov i avtopogruzchikov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electric cranes—Maintenance and repair)
(Fork lift trucks—Maintenance and repair)

PORTYANKO, A.I., inzh.; RYASNOY, S.D., inzh.

The MKP-3,0 thresher for threshing corn cobs. Mekh. sel'. hosp. 9 no.9:6 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Threshing machines) (Corn (Maize))